F 158
.8
.P8 T9
Copy 1

TURNER'S

GUIDE TO

— AND —

DESCRIPTION OF

PHILADELPHIA'S

NEW CITY HALL

— OR —

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

THE LARGEST AND GRANDEST STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD

BROAD AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA

FRED'K TURNER, JR.,
PUBLISHER
5 South Tenth Street

PRICE, 25 CENTS

TURNER'S

GUIDE TO

— AND —

DESCRIPTION OF

PHILADELPHIA'S

NEW CITY HALL

— OR —

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

THE LARGEST AND GRANDEST STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD

BROAD AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA

FRED'K TURNER, JR.,
PUBLISHER
5 South Tenth Street

PRICE, 25 CENTS

35793 Oct. 5, 1891

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1891, by FRED K TURNER, JR , in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

We are indebted to William C. McPherson, Esq., Superintendent of Construction, also the "Philadelphia Ledger," "Record" and "Times" for information that assisted us very materially in compiling this book.

The illustrations are from photographs made by R. Newell & Son, Philadelphia.

THE

NEW CITY HALL

PHILADELPHIA

AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION APPERTAINING TO THE BUILDING.

1892.

Commissioners for the Erection of the Public Buildings

WM. BRICE,
ISAAC S. CASSIN,
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
THOMAS E. GASKILL,
JAMES R. GATES, *Ex-Officio*,
President Select Council.
JOHN L. HILL,
HIRAM MILLER,
WENCEL HARTMAM, *Ex-Officio*,
President Common Council,
EDWIN S. STUART, *Ex-Officio*,
Mayor,
RICHARD PELTZ,
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, LL. D., *President.*

OFFICERS:

President, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, LL. D.

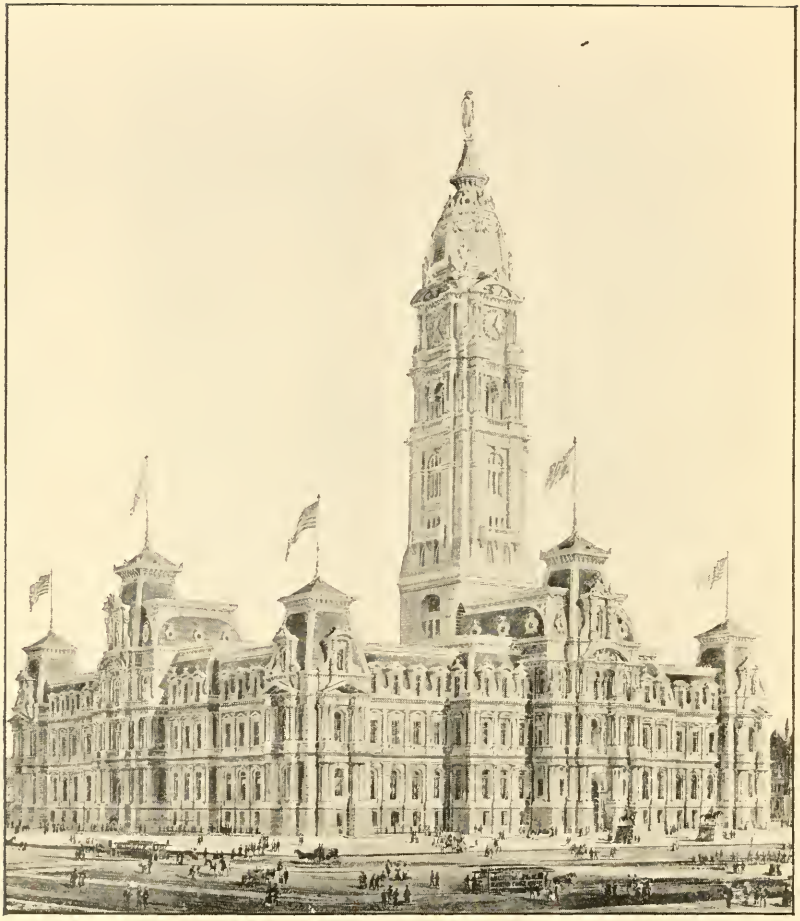
Secretary, WILLIAM B. LAND.

Treasurer, GEORGE D. McCREARY.

Solicitor, SAMUEL PELTZ.

Architects, { The late JOHN McARTHUR, JR.
JOHN ORD, Successor.

Superintendent of Construction, WM. C. McPHERSON.



New City Hall

PHILADELPHIA

Dimensions of Building.

From North to South	486 ft. 6 in
From East to West	470 ft.
Area	4½ acres.
Height of Main Tower	547 ft. 3½ in.
Width of Base	90 ft.
Centre of Clock Face	361 ft. above pavement.
Diameter of Clock Face	20 ft.
Height of Upper Balcony	296 ft.
Number of Rooms in Building	750
Total amount of Floor-room is	14½ acres
Height of each Centre Pavillion	202 ft. 10½ in.
" Corner Towers	161 ft
" Basement Story	18 ft. 3½ in.
" Principal Story	33 ft. 6 in.
" Second Story	35 ft. 7 in.
" Third Story, Centre Pavillions	26 ft. 6 in.
" Third Story, Wings	24 ft. 3 in.
" Third Story, Curtains	20 ft. 5 in.
" Attic of Centre Pavillions	15 ft.
" Attic of Corner Towers	13 ft. 6 in.
" Crowning Statue	37 ft.
" Figures on Centre Dormers	17 ft. 6 in
" Figures on Corner Dormers	12 ft. 10 in.

Comparative Heights

OF THE

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD.

City Hall, Philadelphia,	547 ft. 3½ in.
Cologne Cathedral,	510 "
Great Pyramid	480 "
Strasburg Cathedral	468 "
St. Peter's, Rome	448 "
St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna	441 "
Salisbury Cathedral	404 "
Torcacio of Cremona	396 "
Friburg Cathedral	385 "
Amiens Cathedral	383 "
Church of St. Peter, Hamburg	380 "
The Cathedral, Florence	376 "
Hotel de Ville, Brussels	374 "
Torre Asinelli, Bologna	370 "
St. Paul's, London	360 "
Church of St. Isaac, St. Petersburg	336 "
Cathedral, Frankfort-on-Main	326 "
Bell Tower, St. Mark's, Venice	323 "
Hotel des Invalides, Paris	310 "
U. S. Capitol, Washington	287 "
Masonic Temple, Philadelphia	230 "

Philadelphia's City Hall Compared with Other Cities.

CITY.	SIZE, FEET.	FLOOR AREA. SQUARE FEET.	TOTAL COST.
Philadelphia	470 x 486	1,147,672	$16,000,000
Detroit	. . . . .	212,170	600,000
Chicago	. . . . .	. . . .	4,500,000
St. Louis	. . . . .	. . . .	2 000,000
Cincinnati	332 x 284	187,792	1,500,000
Richmond	180 x 140	. . . . .	1,500,000
Baltimore	238 x 149	184,839	2,281,135
Buffalo	276 x 160	190,932	. . . . .

AN ACT

For the Erection of the Public Buildings.

An Act to provide for the erection of all the Public Buildings required to accommodate the Courts, and for all Municipal purposes, in the City of Philadelphia, and to require the appropriation by said City, of Penn Squares, at Broad and Market Streets, to the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, and the Philadelphia Library, in the event of the said Squares not being selected by a vote of the people as the site for the Public Buildings for said City.

Section 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That Theodore Cuyler, John Rice, Samuel C. Perkins, John Price Wetherill, Lewis C. Cassidy, Henry M. Phillips, William L. Stokes, William Devine, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, for the time being, are constituted Commissioners for the erection of the Public Buildings required to accommodate the Courts, and for all Municipal purposes, in the City of Philadelphia, who shall organize within thirty days, procure such plans for the said buildings adapted to either of said sites hereinafter named, as in their judgment may be needful; appoint of their own number a President, and from other than their own number a Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, a competent

Architect and assistants, and other employes; fix the compensation of each person employed by them, and do all other acts necessary in their judgment to carry out the intent of this act in relation to said Public Buildings; fill any vacancies which may happen by death, resignation, or otherwise, and if in the judgment of said Commission they shall deem it advisable to increase their number, they may, by a vote of a majority of their whole number, increase said Commission from time to time to any number not exceeding thirteen. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to locate said buildings on either Washington Square or Penn Square, as may be determined by a vote of the legally qualified voters of the City of Philadelphia at the next general election in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the Sheriff shall issue his proclamation and the City Commissioners and other proper officers of said City shall provide all things that may be needful to enable the voters to decide by ballot their choice of a site for said Public Buildings, and the Return Clerks shall certify to the Prothonotary the result of said election in the usual form required for other elections. And as soon as said choice is determined by a vote of the people, as provided in this act, the said Commissioners shall, within thirty days thereafter, advertise for proposals, and make all needful contracts for the construction of said buildings as soon thereafter as may be found practicable, which contracts shall be valid and binding in law upon the City and upon the Contractors, when approved by a majority of the said Board of Commissioners; and the said Commissioners shall make requisition on the Councils of said City prior to the first day of December in each year for the amount of money required by them for the purposes of the Commission for the succeeding year, and said Councils shall levy a special tax sufficient to raise the amount so required. *Provided*, That said Councils may at any time make appropriations out of the annual tax in aid of the purposes of this act. *And provided further*, That the amount to be expended by said Commissioners shall be

strictly limited to the sum required to satisfy their contracts for the erection of said buildings and for the proper and complete furnishing thereof; and as soon as any part of said buildings may be completed and furnished ready for occupancy they shall be occupied by the Courts, or such branch of the Municipal Government as they are intended for by said Commissioners; and upon the completion of a sufficient portion of said buildings to accommodate the Courts and Municipal Officers, the buildings now occupied by them respectively shall be vacated and removed, and upon the entire completion of the new buildings, all the present buildings on Independence Square, except Independence Hall, shall be removed, and the ground placed in good condition by said Commission as part of their duty under this act, the expense of which shall be paid out of their general fund provided by this act, and thereupon the said Independence Square shall be and remain a public walk and green forever.

And be it further provided, That in the event of Washington Square being selected by a majority of votes as the location for the said Public Buildings, then and in that event the Councils of the City of Philadelphia are hereby authorized, empowered and required to set apart for and convey by proper deeds or grants of conveyance, or by proper assurances of the right to occupy said squares, which the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia shall duly sign and execute under the seal of said City, the four squares of ground known as Penn Squares, located at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, as laid down on the present map of said City, one to each of the following institutions: The Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia Library, for the purpose of allowing them to erect thereon ornamental and suitable buildings for their respective institutions. The location of such buildings and the plans thereof to be approved by the Commissioners appointed under this act, and their successors in office, together with the time of erection, and all other matters appertaining thereto:

Provided, however, That all expenses connected with said conveyances, plans and other information requisite for the said Commission to have shall be paid by the institutions respectively. In the event of the ultimate selection of Penn Squares as the site for said Public Buildings, the said Commission shall have authority and they are hereby empowered to vacate so much of Market and of Broad Streets, as they may deem needful; *Provided, however*, That the streets passing around said buildings shall not be of less width than one hundred feet. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, the City Controller, City Commissioners and City Treasurer, and all other officers of the City, and also the duty of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, to do and perform all such acts in aid and promotion of the intent and purpose of this Act of Assembly as said Commission may from time to time require. All laws and parts of laws restricting the uses and purposes of said Squares, or any of them, that may be in conflict with the intention and purpose of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

B. B. Strang,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Charles H. Stinson,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

John W. Geary.

SUMMARY

OF LEGISLATIVE AND MUNICIPAL ACTION RELATING TO THE WORK, WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF EVENTS PERTAINING THERETO.

The earliest movements relating to the present undertaking consisted in the passage of an ordinance by the City Councils, approved December 31, 1868, providing for the erection of Municipal Buildings on Independence Square, and designating Commissioners to carry the same into effect.

The first meeting of the Commission was held in the Select Council Chamber, January 7, 1869.

Architectural designs were advertised for on the 5th of April, 1869, and on the 1st of September following, plans and drawings had been received from seventeen different architects.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held September 27, 1869, the first premium was awarded to John McArthur, Jr., architect, of this city, and on the 27th of the following December Mr. McArthur was appointed Architect of the work, and proposals for labor and materials were ordered to be advertised for.

Contracts were awarded on the 16th of January, 1870, and arrangements made for commencing the work.

A strong opposition to Independence Square, as the site for the Municipal Buildings, had existed in the public mind from the earliest movements in that direction, and as the Commission proceeded with their preparations for carrying out the provisions of the ordinance under which they were acting, the opposition became daily more intensified, until it culminated in the passage of a law by the Legislature of the State, approved August 5, 1870, providing for the erection of the Public Buildings, either on Washington Square or on Penn Square, as the legally qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia might determine, at the general election to be held in October, 1870. The election resulted, out of a total of 84,450 votes, in a majority of above 18,000 in favor of the site on Penn Square, which finally disposed of the question. The passage of this law rendered the municipal ordinance of no effect, and relieved the Commissioners acting under it of further duties.

The first meeting of the Commissioners under the new law was held on the 27th of August, 1870, at the Mayor's Office. A temporary organization was effected by the election of the Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, as President, and Eugene G. Woodward Secretary.

September 15, 1870, John McArthur, Jr., was elected Architect of the work.

October 4, 1870, a permanent organization was made, and John Rice was elected President, Charles B. Roberts Secretary, and Charles H. T. Collis Solicitor.

The removal of the iron railings which inclosed the four squares on Broad and Market streets was commenced on the 27th of January, 1871, and this may properly be considered as the date of the actual beginning of the work, and August 16, 1871, the ground was formally broken by the President of the Commission.

October 12, 1871, Francis De Haes Janvier was elected Secretary, in place of Mr. Roberts, resigned, and John Sunderland was elected Superintendent.

April 7, 1872, the original plan for one building on the intersection of Broad and Market streets, instead of four buildings, divided by these streets, was finally resolved upon.

The first stone was laid on the 12th of August, 1872, in the southwest angle of the foundations by the President.

On the 17th of April, 1872, Mr. Rice resigned as President of the Commissioners, and Samuel C. Perkins was elected in his place, and has held the office continuously ever since.

The contract for the granite basement was awarded November 19, 1872, for $515,500; and work was commenced at the buildings under the contract March 24, 1873. The contract for the marble work of the superstructure was awarded on the 7th of October, 1873, for $5,300,000; and the first block set at the southern entrance, July 3, 1874.

The corner-stone was laid in the northeast angle of the tower July 4, 1874, with Masonic ceremonies, by the R. W. Grand Master of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania; and the last block of marble was set in place May 7, 1887, on the tower at the southwest angle, 337 feet 4½ inches from the ground.

November 4, 1873, Wm. C. McPherson was elected Superintendent, and entered upon his duties November 10, 1873, and has been continued in office ever since.

December 2, 1884, Charles H. T. Collis resigned his position as Solicitor to the Commissioners; and Samuel Peltz was on the same date elected to fill the vacancy.

January 5, 1885, Francis De Haes Janvier, Secretary, died; and on February 3, 1885, Wm. B. Land was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Janvier.

January 8, 1890, John McArthur, Jr., the Architect, died.

January 15, 1890, John Ord was elected Architect, and entered upon his duties February 1, 1890.

The appropriations by Councils for the prosecution of the work have been to January 1, 1891, $13,721,609.88.

Description of the Buildings.

THE EXTERIOR.

A tendency exists in the public mind to seek to classify every considerable architectural design, under the head of some "order" or "style;" but modern genius and taste deal so largely in original adaptations of classic and other forms, that we often find no small difficulty in deciding under which, if any, of the heretofore established *orders* or *styles* many of the most important structures of the present day can properly be classed.

The architecture of the New Public Buildings is of this character. It is essentially modern in its leading features, and presents a rich example of what is known by the generic term of the "Renaissance," modified and adopted to the varied and extensive requirements of a great American municipality.

It is designed in the spirit of French art, while, at the same time, its adaptation of that florid and tasteful manner of building is free from servile imitation, either in ornamentation or in the ordinance of its details.

This immense architectural pile is located at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets, in the City of Philadelphia. It covers, exclusive of the court-yard, an area of nearly 4½ acres, and consists of one building, surrounding an interior court-yard. The north and south fronts measure 470 feet, and the east and west fronts, 486½ feet in their extreme length.

The four fronts are similar in design. In the centre of each, an entrance pavilion, 90 feet in width, rises to the height of 202 feet 10½ inches, having receding wings of 128 feet elevation. The fronts terminate at the four corners with towers or pavilions of 51 feet square, and 161 feet high.

The whole exterior is bold and effective in outline and rich in detail, being elaborated with highly ornate columns, pilasters, pediments, cornices, enriched windows and other appropriate adornments.

Archways of 18 feet in width by 36 feet in height, opening through each of the four central pavilions, constitute the four principal entrances, and at the same time afford passages for pedestrians up and down Broad and Market streets, directly through the buildings.

The basement story is 18 feet 3½ inches in height, and stands entirely above the line of the pavement. Its exterior is of fine white granite, of massive proportions, forming a fitting base for the vast superstructure it supports.

The exterior of the building above the basement embraces a principal story of 33 feet 6 inches, a second story of 35 feet 7 inches, and a third story in the centre pavilions of 26 feet 6 inches, with an attic over the central pavilions of 15 feet, and over the corner pavilions of 13 feet 6 inches, all of white marble, from the Lee quarries, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, wrought, in all its adornments, in forms of exquisite beauty, expressing American ideas and developing American genius. The small rooms opening upon the court-yard are each sub-divided in height into two stories.

In the centre of the group a court-yard of 200 feet square affords light and air to all the adjacent portions of the building. From the north side of this space rises a grand tower, which will gracefully adorn the Public Buildings, and at the same time will be a crowing feature of the city, from whatever point it may be approached, as St. Peter's is of Rome, and St. Paul's is of London. The foundations of this tower are laid on a bed of solid concrete, 100 feet square, 8 feet 6 inches thick, at the depth of 23 feet 6 inches below the surface of

the ground; and its walls, which at the base are 22 feet in thickness, are built of dressed dimension stones, weighing from two to five tons each.

This tower, which is so deeply and so strongly founded, is 90 feet square at the base, falling off at each story until it becomes, at the spring of the dome, an octagon of 50 feet in diameter. A statue of the founder of Pennsylvania, 37 feet in height, will crown the structure and complete the extraordinary altitude of 547 feet 3½ inches, making it the highest tower in the world; while at the same time it possesses the elements of firmness and stability in a higher degree than any known structure of a like character.

The Exterior of the Northern Entrance.

See Illustration, page 14.

The keystone of the arch consists of a carved marble head of Wm. Penn, surmounted on either side by spandrels of a Western Pioneer and Indian, representing the Progress of Civilization. The central windows of the second floor is embellished on the west side with a bas-relief representing Poetry, and on the east side by Architecture; on the west side of the central window of the third floor is a statue, representing Victory, and upon the east side that of Fame; over the window is the coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania. We now come to the dormer window. Upon the west is a statue of a Northman, and on the east that of a Northwoman, and capping the dormer window are two reclining statues representing a Puritan and Layman, thus showing that in its entirety the northern entrance is emblematical of the North.

The Interior of the Northern Entrance.

The flat portion of the wall is of Ohio sandstone, base of pilasters, red granite blocks, resting on moulding of polished blue granite, and surmounted with moulding of carved and polished red granite, upon which the main pilasters rest.

The cornice consists of carved panels representing Commerce, Mechanics, Architecture, Poetry, Science, Music, Navigation, Botany, The Freedom of the Ballot, Education, etc.

The walls are laid in dark blue, heavily-veined Penn marble, highly polished. Four archways enter from the four sides. The arches are turned in the same marble as the walls, and the keystones are of lighter blue marble, carved to typify the four continents. Over the south door is the head of a tiger, representing Africa; over the east an elephant, representing Asia; over the north a bullock, representing Europe, and over the west a bear, representing America.

The walls are ornamented with heavy square pilasters of red granite, resting on blue granite bases, and surmounted by capitals of sandstone carved to represent the bodies of children of the four principal races—Caucasian, Mongolian, American and African.

The ceiling is supported by four massive columns of polished red granite, three feet in diameter, resting on blue granite bases, and surmounted by sandstone capitals of original designs, representing the heads and bodies of men and women of the four races—the Indian, America; the Caucasian, Europe; the negro, Africa, and the Mongolian, Asia —their arms extended above their heads, in the attitude of holding heavy weight.

The ceiling is entirely of sandstone, heavily panelled and elaborately carved, and composed of blocks of stone weighing from 11 to 14 tons each.

The eastern staircase of the northern entrance leads to the model of the Centennial Exposition, lately made and presented to the city by Mr. John Baird. Councils appropriated $5,000 for the special purpose of providing for this model a handsome enclosure of oak and plate glass, and it is now on exhibition free to the public.

On the east side of this entrance, about the centre, situated in a well, lighted by electricity, is the corner-stone, a block of fine white marble, weighing about eight tons. Upon

the upper side of the stone a cavity was made, in which was placed an hermetically-sealed copper box, in which were deposited coins, documents, newspapers of the day, etc., etc. One face of the stone is exposed to view from the interior space, and upon the face is cut the following inscription :—

CORNER STONE

OF THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

LAID JULY 4, 1874,

In the presence of the Mayor of the City, the Select and Common Councils, Heads of Departments, and other distinguished Civil, Military, and Naval Officials, and a large concourse of citizens,

BY ALFRED R. POTTER, ESQ.,

R. W. Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging, assisted by his Grand Officers, and according to the ancient ceremonies of the craft.

ORATOR, BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.

President	Governor	Mayor
of the United States,	of Pennsylvania,	of Philadelphia,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.	JOHN F. HARTRANFT.	WILLIAM S. STOKLEY.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Act of Assembly, August 5, 1870:

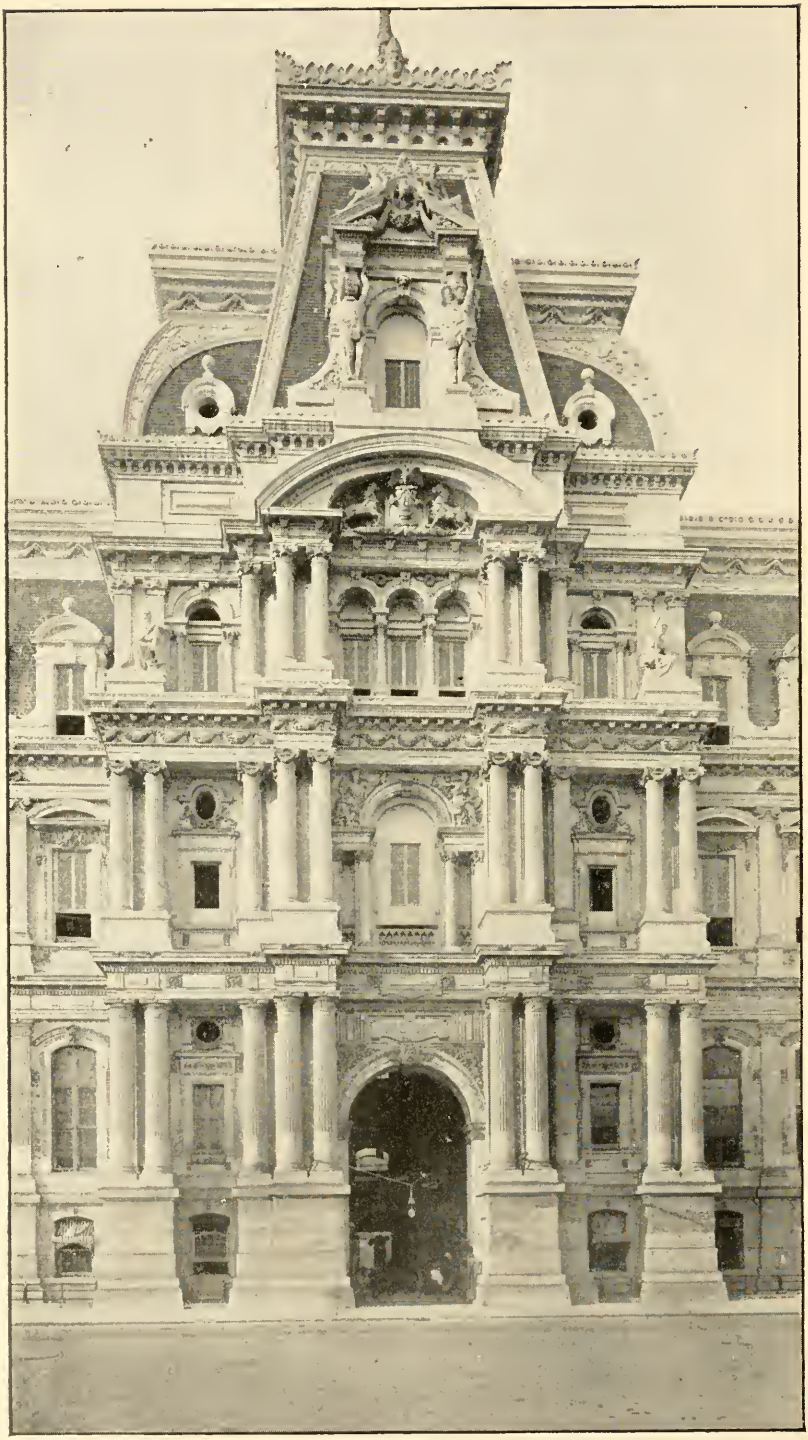
Architect, JOHN MCARTHUR, JR. Superintendent, WILLIAM C. MCPHERSON.

President, SAMUEL C. PERKINS.

THOS J. BARGER,	MAHLON H. DICKINSON,	JOHN L. HILL,
WILLIAM BRICE,	ROBERT W. DOWNING,	HIRAM MILLER,
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,	THOMAS E. GASKILL,	RICHARD PELTZ,
LEWIS C. CASSIDY,	A. WILSON HENSZEY,	WILLIAM S. STOKLEY.

Secretary, FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER. Treasurer, PETER A. B. WIDENER.

Solicitor, CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.



Exterior of the Southern Entrance, or Entrance to Law Department.

See Illustration, page 20.

A carved head of Moses forms the keystone of the arch to the southern entrance, embellished on either side with carvings symbolical of Law and Justice. Upon the east side of the main window of the second floor is a bas-relief representing Justice, with scales, while upon the west side is Execution. Upon the third floor are two marble statues—that upon the east emblematical of Justice, and that upon the west the Majesty of the Law; over the window is the coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania.

The dormer window is ornamented with two statues, a male and a female African, and over the window are figures of South Sea Islanders, representing the South.

The Interior of the Southern Entrance.

The sides are of sandstone, elegantly carved and adorned with columns, decorated with heads of tigers at their base and capped with nude figures representing Youth. The entrance through the east and west archways are guarded by solid bronze doors, cast in Munich, ornamented with elaborate designs and the coat-of-arms of Philadelphia.

Facing north, the inside keystone of the arch represents Moses, or Law. Opposite, facing south, is Justice, blindfolded, with scales, above, and directly below a medallion head of Horace Binney.

As you enter the vestibule leading to the staircase you will notice that upon the sides, cornices, etc., are carved figures of lions, tigers, etc., representative of the South, while the keystone looking north is represented by the head of a buffalo facing the owl, with its books and pendulum, showing Wisdom, Law and Judgment.

The stone stairway is embellished with carved figures of Morning, Light, Youth, Water, etc.

Exterior of Eastern Entrance, or Entrance to City Executive Department.

The head of Benjamin Franklin forms the keystone of the entrance, the spandrel on the north representing Mining, and that upon the south, Engineering. To the north of the central window on the second floor is Art, in bas-relief, while Science is represented on the south side. Over the window on the third floor we see the coat-of-arms of Philadelphia; to the north is a statue of a woman representing Peace, and upon the south is a man showing Industry. While above, on each side of the dormer window, are two statues, male and female, representing Asia; over the dormer window are two reclining figures of China and Japan; the whole front being allegorical of the East.

Interior of Eastern Entrance.

The eastern or Mayor's entrance. The architecture is mainly of a florid Doric character. The walls are of sandstone, and the pillars and pilaster of the same material, with panels of Lake Champlain red marble, set into the sandstone.

The granite stairway, each 9 feet 3 inches wide, rising from each side of the main entrance. In the spandrels formed by the rake of the stairs are two panels of sandstone, containing life-sized figures in alto-relievo, representing Science and Architecture.

Science is represented by a male figure reclining, holding a map and compass, while above burns a lamp.

Architecture is represented by a half-draped female figure, holding a drawing-board, while in the distance is a view of the City Hall.

Exterior of the Western Entrance and Doorway for Police Department.

The keystone to the entrance represents Sympathy, with allegorical spandrels on either side. To the south of the central window on the second floor is the bas-relief of

Repentance, and upon the north side is seen Charity; over the window of the third story is the coat-of-arms of Philadelphia, while two statues are on either side of the window; that on the south side represents Meditation and the one on the north side, Sorrow. On either side of the dormer window are figures, an Indian and Squaw, and upon the top are two lay figures of Western Pioneers, typical of the West

Interior of the Western Entrance.

The walls are of plain, gray stone; the keystone of the inner archway, which is sandstone, is sculptured into a head, surrounded by chains, typifying Pain. On the panels on either side are two great threatening tigers, and carvings of thorns and thistles, showing that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Exterior of the Corner Pavilions.

Situated on each of the four corners are the pavilions, each 50 feet square and 161 feet in height, all being elaborated with highly ornate columns cornices, and richly sculptured spandrels. The northwest pavilion is embellished with carving typical of Knowledge, Manufactures, Finance, Commerce, Industry, etc.

The northeast pavilion, with carvings representing Liberty, War, Navigation, Manufactures, etc.

The southeast pavilion, with carvings of Astronomy, Chemistry, Art, Science, Fame, Peace, etc.

The southwest pavilion, with carvings of Agriculture, Horticulture, Poetry, Music, Spring, Autumn, etc.

The Interior of the Corner Pavilions.

Each corner pavilion contains a wonderful specimen of the architect and builder's art, consisting of a solid *self-supporting* granite staircase, 150 feet in height.

The Court-Yard.

In the centre of the structure is the court-yard, 200 feet square, which together with two open areas, 45 x 69 feet, afford abundance of light and air to all adjacent portions of the building. The principal stories facing the court-yard are divided by a mazzanine or half-story, affording increased space for smaller rooms.

The Tower.

From the north side of the court-yard rises the grand tower, the architectural triumph of the present age, 90 feet square at the base, gracefully falling off at each story until it becomes at the spring of the dome (which is 315 feet above the level of the court-yard) an octagon of 56 feet in diameter, tapering to the height of 84 feet, where it is to be crowned with a statue of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, 36 feet 8 inches in height, thus completing the extraordinary altitude of 547 feet 3½ inches, making it the highest artificial construction in the world, while at the same time it possesses the elements of firmness and stability in a degree superior to those of any known structure of like character.

The foundations of the tower are laid on a bed of solid concrete, eight feet thick, at the depth of 20 feet below the surface of the ground, and its walls, which at the base are 22 feet in thickness, are built of dressed dimension stones, weighing from two to five tons each.

The marble work, which finishes at 337 feet 4½ inches above the pavement, is capped with large granite blocks, 18 inches thick. The windows at this eminence are ornamented on the four sides by handsome specimens of the sculptor's art, representing Fire, Water, Earth and Air.

The metal superstructure commences at this point, with the clock-story, rising 67 feet 8 inches. The balance of the metal work, the external covering of the dome, rising 105 feet 7 inches, including the four eagles, the four groups of

figures representing the four quarters of the earth, and the statue of William Penn, are all made and constructed of aluminum bronze.

The work of plating the columns and exposed portion of the iron work with aluminum will shortly be commenced. Thirty thousand pounds of the metal will be required in the work, and when finished there will not be a single exposed spot on the vast structure but will have a coat of aluminum the color of matted silver.

Applied by Electricity.

This plating of aluminum, which is about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, will be applied to the iron by electricity, and the most minute detail of architecture will be preserved throughout. Covered over with this metal—said to be not only indestructible in itself, but preservative of that which it covers in like degree—the dome of the City Hall will never need exterior repairs. The Capitol dome at Washington is seldom without a disfiguring scaffolding on the outside for workmen who are constantly at work on some part of the great structure.

Besides the unpleasant and homely aspect, this constant hacking and tinkering costs the Government $10,000 per annum for painting alone. When the work of placing the statue of Penn on the City Hall shall have been completed the scaffolding and every vestige of material used in putting the superstructure in place will be removed, and then, so far as atmospheric action on the work is concerned, no further work on it will be necessary in hundreds of years.

Cooler and Lighter.

The effect of this coating of aluminum will be very pleasing to the eye. It will not glitter in the sunlight, nor cast dazzling reflections. It will so modify the rays of the sun that the building below will be cooler in summer, for aluminum will not, as other metals, absorb radiant heat. The

expansion and contraction of the dome from heat or cold will be reduced to a minimum, while the weight of metal covering used will be less than one-fourth that of copper or lead. Never in the least changing color, never oxidizing either itself or the metals over which it is placed, excepting through some upheaval of nature, the dome will stand for an eternity of time.

William Penn's Statue.

It is the intention of the Building Commission to place in the centre of the court-yard the bronze statue of the founder of Pennsylvania that will eventually crown the tower. This disposition of the William Penn statue, will of course, be only temporary, but it is the thought of the Commissioners that, as the greatest piece of work of its kind in this country, it will inspire the keenest interest in all, and that it is the right thing to do to display it in such a manner that the dimensions of the statue can be fully conceived and appreciated. Once in the position it is hoped it will occupy for some centuries to come, and viewed from a distance of over 500 feet, the vastness of its proportions will be reduced to the eye to a very ordinary size, but for a year or two at least visitors can become familiar with its proportions as it stands in the court-yard on a wooden pedestal five or six feet high.

The statue represents William Penn, resting one hand, containing a scroll, on a section of a tree trunk, with the other hand outstretched as if making an address. Its greatest width to the tips of his outstretched fingers is 19 feet. The width across the shoulders is 9 feet, and the waist measure is 26 feet 4 inches. The long coat of Quaker cut, reaching a point midway to the knee, is 19 feet 8 inches long. The leg in one place has a circumference of 15 feet, and from the ankle to the knee-joint measures over 8 feet. Around the calf of the leg measures 9 feet, and the foot lacks only an inch of being 6 feet long. The width of the shoe is 22 inches and the sole is 3 inches thick. The bows on the front of the low-cut shoes measure 2 feet and 2 inches

in diameter. The arm, from the shoulder to the tip of the middle finger, is 15 feet and 8 inches long, the finger in question measuring 28 inches on the outside of the hand. The latter, from the finger tips to the wrist, measures 4 feet, all but 2 inches, and is 29 inches wide across the palm. The buttons on the coat and vest are 6 inches and 4 inches respectively in diameter, and the meshes in the "point lace" cuffs measure 1½ inches.

His Nose a Foot Long.

The mouth of the placid-looking face would easily take in a whole turkey in one bite. It measures 14 and 1½ inches across. The nose is 1 foot and 3 inches long, and the eyes, measuring 10 inches across, are more than a foot apart. The eyebrows project 3 inches and the pupils of the eyes are 3 inches in diameter. The ears are covered, as in the style of his period, by the hair worn long, the latter falling to the shoulders, and measuring 4 feet 4 inches. The head itself is 4 feet in diameter. The hat is 3 feet high and 7 feet long. The curl on the sides of the hat is heavy, and its dimensions this way is 6 feet.

The letters on the scroll that Penn bears in his hand are six inches long, and are a faithful reproduction of the English characters used at that time. It bears a seal of Charles II, two feet in diameter, and on the exposed page it has the following inscription:—

> Charles II, King of England, France, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these presents shall come. "Greeting."
>
> Whereas, Our trustie and well beloved subject, William Penn, Esquire, Sonn and heir of Sir William Penn, deceased, etc.

How He is Built.

The average thickness of the statue is three-eighths of an inch. Its greatest thickness is one and one-half inches at the feet and it grows gradually thinner until at the head it is

only one-fourth of an inch thick. President Schumann, of the constructing company, explained that it was necessary to mould it in that way because the statue must be self-supporting and bear a wind pressure of fifty pounds to the square foot. It will be fastened down to its pedestal by one hundred and twenty bolts one and one-half inches thick through the soles of the shoes and the tree stump.

The matter of putting the statue in its final resting-place will be a difficult one. It must ascend from the centre of the tower, and it is necessary that it should go up before the opening grows too small for it to get through. The statue, according to present plans, is to be raised when the octagonal portion is within forty feet of completion, since it gradually narrows to the top. Originally it was the intention to hoist the statue up in its entirety, but the scheme that will probably be adopted is that of raising the big body in sections. Of these there will be for this purpose only eight. These will consist of the two legs, two arms, the stump of the tree against which the figure of Penn is standing, the body, the head and the base.

THE FOUR GORGEOUS LAMPS

TO BE AT THE CITY HALL'S FOUR CORNERS—AN ESTHETIC PEDESTAL FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS THAT IS PROPOSED.

The four ornate lamp-posts that will soon adorn the corners of the City Hall plaza will add another feature to the wonders of that architectural triumph. The stand will be nearly 50 feet high, built on a granite base, above which is an ornamental iron pedestal supporting three graceful life-size female figures with clasped hands. Their heads support a circular disc 4 feet in diameter, from which hang twelve incandescent lights 12 feet from the pavement level. Above this disc runs an iron pole to the height of 30 feet, close to the top of which are suspended in triangular form three arc lights of 2,000 candle-power each. Eight feet above these, at the pinnacle, is a fourth lamp of 2,000 candle-power.

The whole arrangement is a graceful and beautiful conception, and will be a handsome addition to the grand edifice. In the arrangement of the lights the best means of utilizing and disseminating the light have been studied, and it is thought that the effort will be successful. The wires for all the lamps in the standard will be laid under ground.

It is thought that the four standards at the corners of the building will completely illuminate the entire space of the plaza.

The standards are the design of Architect John Ord, of the Public Buildings Commission, who has succeeded in making them objects of architectural beauty. After they are in place and in use, the square about the Public Buildings, which is now rather dark at night, will be one of the best-lighted portions of the city.

The Roof,

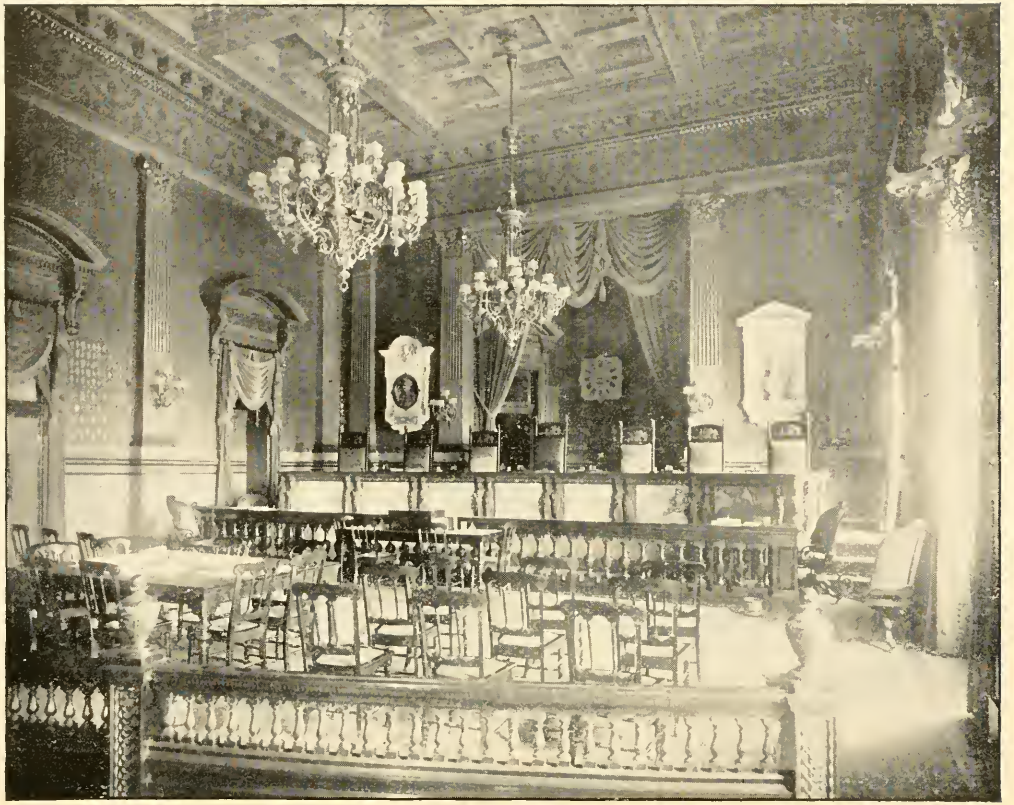
reached by the elevator on S. E. corner, is of solid asphalt, almost level, forming a grand promenade of about three acres in extent, for all who choose to avail themselves of it. From this altitude the views of the city and its surroundings—north, south, east and west—are magnificent, extending for miles in every direction.

Description of Supreme Court Rooms.

Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 556, 558, 560.

The suite of rooms now finished permanently for the use of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania are on the south front of the fourth floor of the building, and can be reached by elevators in either the southeast or the southwest angle of the main corridors, or by the main southern stairway, which rises from the west side of the southern entrance, or by the stair in the southwest pavilion. The rooms are nine in number, and comprise 7,450 square feet of floor space.

The court-room is 37 feet 3 inches wide, 51 feet long and 28 feet 8 inches high. It has a wainscot of Tennessee



THE SUPREME COURT ROOM.

marble 6 feet 2 inches high all around it, and the piers between windows and doors are enriched with Corinthian pilasters which carry an architrave, deep frieze and rich modillion cornice. The ceiling is enriched with deep rectangular panels. There are three windows in the south wall of the room, and three doors opposite, entering from the corridor. The bench and platform are at the east end. The platform is elevated two feet above the general floor level, and extends across the full width of the room. An alcove or recess, semi-octagonal in plan, gives increased depth to the platform, the floor of which is laid with a Roman marble mosaic pavement. The platform, and also the bench, are curved in front, so that the Chief Justice, occupying the centre, can see and communicate more readily with his three associates on either hand. The curving of the bench also equalizes the distance of the Judges from the speakers, the position of the attorney on the floor being very nearly the centre from which the circle of the bench is described. The front of the bench, from the level of the floor of the court-room up to the level of the platform, is constructed of Tennessee marble, and above that is of seven selected slabs of Mexican onyx, each about 4 feet long and 2 feet high. These are framed in statuary bronze, the divisions between the panels being caryatic figures symbolical of Law, Justice, Jurisprudence, etc. These figures are in pairs, about 24½ inches high, are beautifully modelled, and support a finely-moulded and enriched cornice of bronze about 7 inches high. In front of the bench, distant about 4 feet 6 inches from the ends, is the bar, a straight, heavy balustrade of dark mahogany; and about 10 feet from the other end of the room, corresponding with the curved bench, is a curved rail with seat attached, inside of which the floor space is devoted to the use of members of the bar, and outside of which are chairs for the general public.

On the wall back of the bench, to the south, is a memorial to John Bannister Gibson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from May 18, 1827, to December 1, 1851. It consists of

an Italian marble portrait bust, the property of the Law Association, and which is placed in a niche in a tablet of Caen stone, having side pilasters and pediment head delicately carved in a somewhat severe and simple Ionic style. The frieze of the tablet bears the inscription "*Splendida fecit arbitria, et majestatis plena.*"

Occupying a corresponding position on the north side of the bench is a memorial of George Sharswood, Chief Justice from 1879 to 1882. It is in the form of a medallion three-quarter portrait bust in bronze, set in a tablet of Caen stone of the same general size as the Gibson tablet, but differing in detail and design, which is in a more free classic style, a circular panel in the entablature containing carved representations of an owl and some books, symbolical of Wisdom. On the west wall of the Court-room, in position corresponding with those of these tablets, are hung portraits in oil of Edward Shippen, Chief Justice from December 18, 1799, to February 26, 1806, and of William Tilghman, who immediately succeeded him and continued in office till his death, April 30, 1827.

The doors and windows of this room are very handsomely draped, as is also the alcove back of the bench, the walls of which, above the marble wainscot, are entirely covered with fluted and tufted work, the material being heavy mohair plush of a soft light mouse-color. The walls and ceilings of this room are also very richly painted in oil colors—dull red on the walls and subdued gray-greens on the ceilings, gold being freely used very effectively. The lighting, ventilating and heating arrangements are similar to those of the Consultation-room, there being 70 electric lights and 52 gas lights, in three electro-gasoliers of 30 lights each and eight side brackets of 4 lights each. Four flues supply heated air, having a total capacity of 100,000 cubic feet per hour, the normal contents of the room being say 45,000 cubic feet. There are also four flues arranged to carry off the vitiated air. The acoustic properties of the room are unusually fine. The furniture of the room is mahogany.

The Consultation-Room.

Room No. 450 is directly in the centre of the building, and its large triple window overlooks South Broad Street. It is the private consultation-room or library of the Judges, and is 42 feet 5 inches wide, 46 feet 3 inches long and has 30 feet 4 inches height of ceiling. The entrance to the corridor or stairway is in the centre of the north wall of the room; directly opposite is a large circular-headed window with side lights; on the left or east wall is an open fireplace of polished Tennessee marbles and Mexican onyx, with basket grate for coal or wood fire, and andirons and fender of wrought iron "Bower Barfed." Opposite the fireplace, in the centre of the west wall, a door leads to the toilet and robing-rooms, and thence on to the bench of the court rooms.

The consultation-room walls are each relieved by two pilasters, 24 feet apart between centres, set on marble pedestals 7 feet 9 inches high. The pilasters are 24 inches wide at the base, diminishing to 20 inches at the neck, and the capitals are modelled after the Corinthian order, with the addition of a rich collar or necking 6 inches wide. The top of the caps is 25 feet 6 inches from the floor, and the balance of height to the ceiling is occupied by a finely moulded and enriched modillion cornice. The ceiling itself shows a circular panelled centre within a square of 22 feet, bordered by rectangular panels 4 feet deep. The windows are finished in marble to the height of the sills, with broad seats in recesses, having detached fluted columns in front of the mullions, with ante-pilasters against the walls. An impost moulding 3 feet deep, composed of architrave, festooned frieze and dentel cornice, extends around the walls at 15 feet from the floor; and springing from this over the round head of the centre window is a rich archivolt moulding. Against the walls, between the marble pedestals of the main pilasters are mahogany book-cases 7 feet 3 inches high, divided into compartments of about 26 inches in width each, with finely selected figured mahogany panels in the lower portions of the doors, and small panes of bevelled plate glass in polished

brass frames in the upper portions. There is shelf-room for 4,500 volumes. Over the entrance door from the corridor, in a semi-circular panel, is placed the coat-of-arms of the State of Pennsylvania, in plaster, in full relief, and painted in correct heraldic colors. William H. Egle, Esq., the State Librarian, furnished the "official heraldic description" as follows:—

Escutcheon.—Party per fesse, azure and vert. On a chief of the first, a ship under sail. On a fess or, a plough proper. On a base of the second, three garbs or.

Crest—An eagle rousant, proper, on a wreath of its colors.

Supporters—Two horses sable, caparisoned for draught, rearing, respectant.

Motto—Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

The warming of the room is by steam used indirectly, the radiators being placed in the basement, and the pure cold air is forced through and over them by fan and led in suitable flues into the room. Two of these are on the east and 2 on the west side of the room, and they are opened through handsome bronze registers set 6 feet from the floor, in the marble pedestals of the pilasters. Corresponding with these registers, in the pedestals of the north and south walls are panels inlaid with selected pieces of Mexican onyx. These four flues have a capacity to deliver 150,000 cubic feet of pure warm air per hour; and four other flues, arranged to carry off the vitiated air, have a capacity of half that amount. This, in addition to the constant cubical contents of the room of, say 50,000 feet, insures a very pure atmosphere. The room is lighted by one very handsome electro-gasolier of 40 lights, pendant from an elaborate moulded boss in the centre of the ceiling, and by 8 side brackets of 4 lights each around the walls. Of these 72 lights 40 are sixteen candle-power electric lamps and 32 gas.

The furniture of the room consists of one general consultation table 6 feet wide and 15 feet long, and seven individual writing tables for the judges. These, as well as the

chairs and lounges are of mahogany, the tables being covered with leather and the chairs and lounges with hair-cloth.

The walls and ceilings are elaborately painted in oil colors of quiet but rich tones, with which has been used considerable gold to give effect to the many moulded and enriched ornaments. Above the mahogany book cases which line the walls, and below the impost moulding, on a soft and delicately diapered background, are hung portraits.

PORTRAITS IN JUDGES' CONSULTATION-ROOM.

Thomas McKean, LL.D, Chief Justice, 1777–1799. Obiit June 24, 1817.

John Bannister Gibson, Chief Justice, 1827–1851. Obiit April 3, 1853.

James Thompson, Chief Justice, 1867–1872. Obiit January 28, 1874.

John Meredith Read, Chief Justice, 1872–1873. Obiit November 29, 1874.

George Sharswood, Chief Justice, 1879–1882. Obiit May 28, 1883.

Ulysses Mercur, Chief Justice, 1883–1887. Obiit June 6, 1887.

Isaac G. Gordon, Chief Justice, 1887–1889.

William Strong, Associate Justice, 1858–1868. Associate Justice Supreme Court United States, 1870–1880.

Henry W. Williams, Associate Justice, 1868–1877. Obiit February 19, 1877.

John Trunkey, Associate Justice, 1877–1888. Obiit June 24, 1888.

William Rawle, Chancellor Law Association, 1827–1836. Obiit April 12, 1836.

Horace Binney, Chancellor Law Association, 1852–1854. Obiit August 12, 1875.

Above the impost moulding and below the main cornice of the ceiling, in height about 8 feet, forming a rich frieze around the room, is a series of cartoons depicting scenes of classic art and history.

Description of Frieze, Supreme Court Consultation-Room.

South Wall.—Spandrels of arch over window represent deputies to the Amphictyonic Council from Athens, Thebes and Delphos.

To the left of arch.—Truth, Harmony and Reason.

To the right of arch.—Strength and Peace seeking inspiration from Wisdom.

East Wall.—Middle panel, Abundance; to the right of panel, the Fine Arts; to the left, Science.

North Wall.—Mars and Minerva heading tribute-bearers to Pericles as restorer of order to Greece, the Genius of Mischief endeavors to prevent Sparta joining the other States.

West Wall.—Law and Philosophy. Middle panel, Solon administering the oath to the representatives of the twelve cities of Greece; to the right, Brutus as an impartial administrator of justice; to the left, Plato expounding his doctrines of logic.

The room is generous in all its appointments, eminently convenient and suitable for the purposes of study and consultation, and the decorative effect is strikingly rich and dignified.

Of the adjoining room to the west, the front or southern portion is arranged as a toilet-room, in which are provided a bath-room, two water-closets and a lavatory of two wash-basins. These fixtures, as well as the plumbing, are of the most approved and modern sanitary description; and the floors, and also the walls to a height of nine feet, are laid with tiles in soft, cool shades and quiet patterns. The supply of water comes directly in a special and private main laid by the Commissioners to supply the building from Belmont Reservoir, and the pressure is very strong and constant; and the bath and basins are equally well supplied with hot water.

The other end of this room is used as a robing-room, each of the Judges having a mahogany wardrobe in which the judicial robe is kept. The floor of this portion is raised two feet, so as to be on the same level as the Bench of the Court-room adjoining.

THE INTERIOR.

Directory of Offices Occupied; or Allotted and in Process of Completion, with Diagram.

Arrangement for Numbering the Rooms.

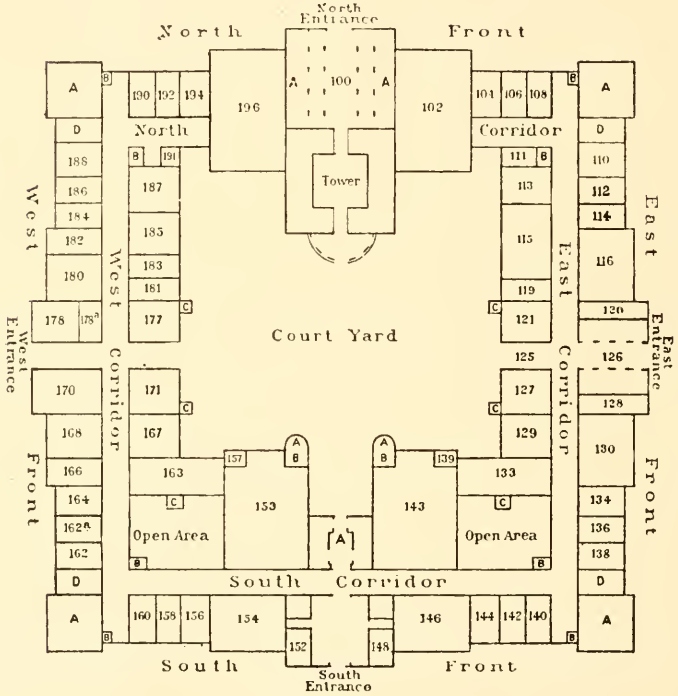
The buildings from the exterior on each of the four fronts, exclusive of the centre and corner pavilions, present a basement story or ground floor, with three principals stories, the uppermost one being a mansard story. These stories, above the basement, are in portions divided by mezzanine or half-stories, which are especially to be noticed from the court-yard. The centre and corner pavilions rise above the adjacent wings and curtains, with attic stories; the corner pavilions being occupied by octagonal staircases.

The entire structure will contain over 750 rooms.

Including the sub-basement and the mezzanine stories, there are seven floors in the building, the rooms in each floor being on the same level. To each of these floors an even one hundred numbers have been assigned, commencing at the north entrance and following round the buildings to the east, south, and west fronts, and returning to the north entrance; twenty-five numbers, being assigned for each quarter of the building. The rooms facing the streets will have the even numbers, and those overlooking the court-yard the odd numbers. The numbers in each one hundred will be assigned to the rooms of corresponding numbers immediately above and below upon the other floors. Thus, for example, rooms numbered 40, 140, 240, 340, 440, 540 and 640 will be immediately one over the other.

All the other six floors are exact counterparts of the first floor, the numbering of the rooms on each floor increasing exactly 100 numbers,

Diagram of First Floor of the New City Hall Philadelphia.



NOTE.

A — *Staircases.* C — *Ventilating Shafts.*
B — *Elevators.* D — *Public Toilet rooms.*

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

	Nos.
Board of Health—Chief Clerk	616
Health Officer	615
House Drainage Inspectors	613
Milk Inspectors	513
Nuisance Inspectors	617
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages	515
Board of Revision of Taxes	113
Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions	677
Commissioners—City	136
Fairmount Park	127
New Public Buildings	262
Controller	146
Courts—Common Pleas, No. 1, Room A	246
Common Pleas, No. 1, Room B	243
Common Pleas, No. 2, Room C	254
Common Pleas, No. 2, Room D	253
Common Pleas, No. 3, Room E	266
Common Pleas, No. 3, Room F	275
Common Pleas, No. 4, Room G	280
Common Pleas, No. 4, Room H	285
Criminal (Principal) Court Room	676
Orphans' Court—Records	536
Police Court Room	625
Supreme Court Room	454
Supreme Court Prothonotary	456
Department of Public Safety—Boiler Inspectors	317
Building Inspectors	315
City Property Bureau	130
Detective Bureau	529
Director	225
Electrical Bureau	626
Superintendent of Police	227
Department of Public Works—Director	212
Highway Bureau	232
Survey Bureau	418
District Attorney	682
Grand Jury Room	675
Mayor	214
National Guard, Pa.—Headquarters	186

	Nos
Police Matron	635
Register of Wills	162
Tax Office	102
Tax Office—Delinquent Taxes	110
Water Rents	114
Treasurer—City	143

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR.

Receiver of Taxes, General Office	102
Chief Clerk	104
Private Office	106
Assessors of Real Estate	108
Delinquent Taxes	110
Delinquent Taxes	112
Water Rents	114
Water Rents	116
Department Public Safety, Markets and City Property Store Room	128
Department Public Safety, Markets and City Property General Office	130
City Commissioners, Private Office	134
General Office	136
Clerks' Office	138
City Controllers, Auditor's Office	140
Auditor's Office	142
Auditor's Office	144
General Office	146
Private Office	148
Recorder of Deeds, Private	152
General Office	154
Transcribing Clerks	156
Transcribing Clerks	158
Transcribing Clerks	160
Register of Wills, Private Office	162
State Appraiser	162 A
Deputy's Office	164
Clerk's Office	166
Record Room	168
Hearing Room	170
National Guard, Pa.—Headquarters	184
National Guard, Pa.—Headquarters	186
National Guard, Pa.—Headquarters	188
Board of Revision of Taxes, Private Room	111
Board Room	113
General Clerks' Room	115
Search Clerks' Room	119
Ladies' Toilet Room	121
Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Engineer and Superintendent	127
Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Board Room	129
City Treasurer's Clerks' Room	133
General and Private Office	143
Sheriff	153

Directory of Offices on Second Floor.

	Nos.
Department Public Works, Director's Private Room	210
Clerks' Room	212
Mayor's Clerks' Room	214
Reception Room	216
Private Room	218
Department Public Works, Licenses and Sewers	230
Chief Com. Highways	232
Street Cleaning	234
Highway Com. Room	236
Architects' Draughting Room, Temporary	246
Private Draughting Room, Temporary	248
Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, Room C	254
Temporary Offices of the Commissioners for the Erection of the New Public Buildings	262 264
Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, Room E	266
No. 4, Room G	280

Department of Public Work, Clerks	213
Department of Public Safety, Clerks	215
Clerks	217
Director's Private Room	219
Director's Room	221
Lieutenant's Hearing Room	225
Superintendent of Police, Clerks	227
Superintendent of Police, Private	229
Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, Room B	243
No. 2, Room D	253
No. 3, Room F	275
No. 4, Room H	285

Note.—Rooms Nos. 230 to 248, inclusive, are now in use temporarily. Nos. 230 to 242 having been allotted to the permanent offices of the Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Room No. 246 to the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, Room A.

Directory of Offices on Third Floor.

Mayor's Office Store Room	310
Survey Bureau Store Room	312
Store Room	316
Store Room	318
Department of Public Safety, Store Room Building Inspector	320
Store Room Boiler Inspector	328

Building Inspectors	313
Inspectors	315
Boiler Inspectors	317
Inspectors	319
Department of Public Safety, Police Station Supplies	321
Large Store Room	325
Store Room	327

Directory of Offices on Fourth Floor.

		Nos.
Board of Highway Supervisors, Draughting Room		406
Registrar Survey Department City Plans	Survey Bureau.	410
Registry Bureau	Survey Bureau.	412
Assistant Engineer	Survey Bureau.	416
Chief Engineer Sewers, etc.	Survey Bureau.	418
Board of Surveys Committee Room		420
Supreme Court Justices' Consultation Room		450
Toilet Room		452
Room		454
Prothonotary's Office		456
Prothonotary's Office		458
Prothonotary's Office		460
Law Library		468
Law Library		476
Law Library		80

Directory of Offices on Fifth Floor.

Orphans' Court Record Rooms	530
Record Rooms	532
Record Rooms	534
Record Rooms	536
Supreme Court Record Rooms	556
Record Rooms	558
Record Rooms	560

Board of Health, Milk Inspector	513
Registration Bureau	515
Registration Bureau	517
Police Surgeon	527
Detective Bureau	529
Detective Bureau	531
Detective Bureau	533
Detective Bureau	535
Detective Bureau	537
Detective Bureau, Store Room	539

Directory of Offices on Sixth Floor.

Board of Health, Chief Clerk	610
Clerks' Room	612
Board Room	616
Electrical Bureau, Chief's Private Room	618
Clerks' Room	620
Operating Room	626
Inspectors' Room	628
Dept. Pub. Safety, Reserves Roll Room	630
Sitting Room	634
Toilet Room	636

	Nos.
Tipstaves Criminal Courts	640
Jury Room	642
Witness' Room	644
Criminal Court Room, No. 1	646
Judges' Room, Private	648
Criminal Court Room, No. 2, Temporarily	650
District Attorney, Temporarily	654
Female Witnesses	664
Criminal Court Room	676
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Private	682

Board of Health, Inspectors of House Drainage	613
Health Officer	615
Inspector of Nuisances	617
Police Magistrates' Private Room	621
Court Room	625
Witness' Room	627
Captains' Room	629
Lieut. Reserves Room	631
Sergeant's Room	633
Matron's Room	635
Room	637
Turnkey and Surgeon of Police	639
Police Prisoners' Cell Room	643
Court Prisoners' Detention Room	653
Turnkey's Room	657
Criers Criminal Courts	661
Subpœna Clerk, Quarter Sessions	663
Quarter Sessions	665
Grand Jury and Indictment Clerk	675
Offices of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions	677
Quarter Sessions	681
Quarter Sessions	685
Quarter Sessions	687

Burk & McFetridge,
Printers,
306 and 308 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 314 857 9